The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868. NUMBER 127.

THE ELECTION.

Immense Republican Victory

Grant and Colfax Elected.

202 Electoral Votes.

All the Northern States Except New York for Grant and Colfax.

New York Doubtful--Hoffman Elected Governor.

Illinois Forty-five to Fifty Thousand Republican Majority.

Chicago 5,170 Majority.

Aggregate Majority for Grant Over 300,000.

Returns from the Southern States.

Electoral Vote of the United States.

Whole Number, 294; Necessary to a Choice, 148.

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.		FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.	
Maine	7	Delaware	3
New Hampshire	5	Maryland	7
Vermont	5	Kentucky	11
Massachusetts	12	Georgia	9
Rhode Island	4	Alabama	8
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	7
New Jersey	7	Total	45
Pennsylvania	26	DOUBTFUL.	
West Virginia	5	New York	33
Ohio	21	South Carolina	6
Indiana	13	Arkansas	5
Michigan	8	Oregon	3
Illinois	16	Total	47
Wisconsin	8		
Iowa	8		
Minnesota	4		
Nebraska	3		
Kansas	3		
Missouri	11		
Tennessee	10		
California	5		
Nevada	3		
North Carolina	9		
Florida	3		
Total	202		

The Republican Column—Grant's Majorities.

Maine	20,000	Wisconsin	17,000
New Hampshire	6,000	Minnesota	7,000
Vermont	31,000	Iowa	60,000
Massachusetts	70,000	Missouri	20,000
Connecticut	4,000	Nebraska	4,000
Rhode Island	6,000	Tennessee	30,000
New Jersey	1,500	California	....
Pennsylvania	20,000	Nevada	....
West Virginia	7,100	Kansas	....
Ohio	40,000	North Carolina	....
Indiana	10,000	Florida	....
Michigan	35,000	Total	[illegible]
Illinois	50,000		

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.

The great the exciting conflict, that for weeks and months has kept the people in a state of agitation, and that has put on one side all minor topics, is finally at an end, and that solution has been secured which will give peace and happiness to the country. Yesterday the people gave their verdict, and here, in Chicago, as in the country at large, it was given in favor of the Republican party. The temporary disgrace which fell upon Chicago, in consequence of the result of the municipal election of last April, has been removed, and the city proudly resumes her place among the municipalities which are faithful to the principles of the Republican organization. The happy result has not been achieved without great and long-continued labor, kept up without intermission from the beginning to the ending of the campaign, and no one should fail to return thanks to the privates and the officers of the Tanner corps of this city, or to those who originated an organization which has extended throughout the entire West. By their immense parades, by the numerous meetings held by them, and by the system and order which they introduced, victory was assured us. They fought as well in the capacity of civilians as they did in that of soldiers, and in both they won a complete and enduring triumph. Nor did the Republicans struggle against an unresisting foe. The Democrats [illegible]

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[illegible] people have spoken. Grant and [illegible] have carried 202 electoral votes [illegible] 294. Seymour and Blair have [illegible] 45 electoral votes—all Southern [illegible]. There are 47 electoral votes still [illegible]ubt, including those of New York. [illegible] all of these to Seymour and Blair, [illegible]ave 92 votes, leaving a majority of [illegible] for Grant and Colfax in the Electoral College. The New York *Tribune* [illegible] that State to Seymour by 35,0[illegible] [illegible]ity. We have received no returns [illegible] indicate this result, and we do not [illegible] concede the State to the Democracy [illegible] the electoral vote, although [illegible] is undoubtedly elected [illegible]rnor. The State of Ore[gon] which is placed in the doubtful [illegible] has probably gone for Grant and [illegible], with California and Nevada. It [illegible] certain that General Grant has re[illegible] a majority of all the votes in the [Elect]oral College, without counting any [of t]he reconstructed States, so that no [quest]ion can arise as to the decisiveness of [the] result.

[Th]is is the most crushing defeat, all [thing]s considered, that the bogus Democracy ever received. It is doubtful, [an]d, if they ever recover from it so as [to m]ake another fight on any of the distinctive issues which they have presented [t]o the people during the past twenty [years].

ILLINOIS.

[R]eturns from this State show an aver[age] Republican gain in the Northern [cou]nties over the vote of 1866, when the [Re]publican majority was 55,9[illegible]. In the [cen]tral and western counties there appears to be a Democratic gain. From [the] Southern part of the State we have no [ret]urns sufficiently decisive to indicate [the] drift of the vote. We have not at any [tim]e been sanguine of carrying the State [by] so large a majority as in 1866. The [De]mocracy did not poll their full vote [tha]t year. They were discouraged [an]d demoralized. Andrew Johnson [wa]s swinging around the circle [dis]gusting his friends and animating [the] Republicans to unwonted exertions. Nevertheless, we judge that the State [ha]s given 50,000 for Grant and Colfax, [th]is is large enough for all practical pur[pos]es.

[illegible] Logan, Judd, Farnsworth, Washburne, [H]awley, Ingersoll, Cook, Moore, and [illegible], (Republicans) are elected to [Con]gress. We have no returns from [th]e Belleville or Cairo Districts.

CHICAGO.

The city of Chicago astounded the [illegible] by giving [a] Republican majority of 5,170. The [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

TENNESSEE.

LOUISIANA.

NEW YORK.

PENNSYLVANIA.

INDIANA.

CONNECTICUT.

SECOND EDITION.

VOTE OF THE CITY.

Picket Fence.

Three-Rail Round PICKET FENCE,

Manufactured at Winona, Minn.

For the Hair.

WHAT IS IT!

PROF. RAE'S DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR

Is Not a Dye.

Everybody Uses It!

Masonic Notices.

School Slates.

SCHOOL SLATES.

Dentistry.

WEST SIDE Dental Rooms,

COLE'S BLOCK,

No. 186 West Madison-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED

With Vitalized Air. No Pain, No Danger. Each $1.00.

See Card in Street Cars.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

Brewster, Furrier,

AND

MANUFACTURER

OF

LADIES' FINE FURS

UNDER

SHERMAN HOUSE,

Calls the especial attention of Ladies to a superior stock of MINK CLOAKS and BORDERED MARTILLAS of his own manufacture.

STRYKER & BARNES

HAVE THE

Largest and Most Elegant Stock

LADIES' FURS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY,

AT

112 & 114 Washington-st.,

CORNER CLARK

FURS, FURS,

And Fur Trimmings.

LATEST STYLES

No. 70 Lake-st.

A. HERZOG,

FURS, FURS.

PAY YOUR BETS.

REMEMBER THAT

Stryker & Barnes

Keep the Best and Largest Stock of Hats in the City.

Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.

Jewelry.

THE OLDEST GERMAN JEWELRY BUSINESS,

BY CHS. HOFFMANN,

88 North Clark-st., Marble Front Building

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Ware, French and American Watches, Diamonds and Jewels,

NEWEST STYLES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHS. HOFFMANN.

Flour.

Say, Look Here!

Fine Watches and Time Pieces.

FINE WATCHES AND TIME PIECES.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

Offer the Largest and Most Carefully Selected Assortment of American and Swiss Watches, French Clocks, and Silver Ware, for Wedding and Holiday Presents, to be found in the West. Manufacturing ourselves, and through our New York and Geneva Houses, we have the advantage of offering the newest patterns, and at the lowest prices of any house in the trade. It will be for the advantage of those about purchasing to compare our prices with other manufacturers, in Chicago or New York.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

Agents for Roger Smith & Co.'s Unrivalled Plated Ware

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

No. 325 Broadway.

FOR CASH ONLY!

Close Cash Buyers can save a handsome profit on their Goods by looking at the GREAT BARGAINS offered by

A. BALDWIN & CO.

We have taken advantage of the great depression in the market incident to the Presidential Election and have bought

A LARGE LINE OF

VERY CHEAP

Dress Goods.

We have the entire balance of

BONJOUR'S

44-inch MERINOS,

Qualities B & C.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW YORK AT OUR PRICES.

A Large Assortment of

POPLINS AND REPS,

THE CHEAPEST

EPINGLINES,

In All Wool, to be Found.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

All-Wool Plaids,

French and German Alpacas,

(Shot and Plain.)

Poplin Alpacas, &c.

No man can do his partners justice without honestly examining our stock, and seeing "whether these things be so."

A. BALDWIN & CO.

Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c.

STOVES.

COX, CHURCH & CO.'S

Justly Celebrated

STOVES.

THE HOME COMPANION,

With shaking and dumping grate, ash-pan and sifter, economical and convenient in all respects.

THE BASE-BURNING RADIATOR,

Which for beauty of design, finish, and heating power, stands unrivalled among Base-Burners.

THE REFLECTOR,

A new Base-Burner designed either for stores, offices or private dwellings.

BASE-BURNING STOVES

Of this manufacture ONLY, are made with

BROWN'S

Improved Vented Magazine,

A new device which effectually prevents all explosions, escape of gases or ignition of coal in the magazine.

Call and see the new Magazine Stove in operation.

Exclusive agency

CROSS & JENKINS,

No. 50 State-st.

LARGE MAJORITIES

Are in favor of the Universal Favorite Base Burner and Self-Feeding

ORIENTAL STOVES.

No Clinker. No Dust. No Gas.

Fire Dogs, Fancy Hods, Flower Stands and an endless variety of Housekeeping Goods at

DALTON & CO.'S,

71 Lake-st.

THE NEW DOUBLE-OVEN

WARREN RANGE.

We are placing these Ranges in many of the finest residences in Chicago. Come and see it.

FRY & HOLMES,

[illegible] STATE-ST.

Paper Boxes.

RITCHIE & DUCK,

Manufacturers of

PAPER BOXES,

69, 71, 73 and 75 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

Having the largest FACTORY and the most Approved MACHINERY in the Northwest, we are enabled to fill ORDERS on SHORT NOTICE and at the lowest market rates.

Wood Hangings.

WOOD HANGINGS.

For Plastered Walls. Chaste, Elegant, Superb and Permanent Finish, at Low Cost!

Wanted.

IMPORTANT

To Dry Goods Salesmen.

CURRAN, GOODWIN, WALKER & CO.

General Notices.

Office Cincinnati Mutual Health Assurance Company,

H. ROFF, Secretary.

Mucilage Stands.

Roofing Material.

BARRETT'S ROOFING.

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest,

OF

Barrett's Felt and Composition

ROOFING MATERIAL!

ALSO, DEALERS IN

Paving Cement and Coal Tar.

We Refer to the Following Gentlemen:

Barrett, Arnold & Powell

Office 124 LaSalle-st.,

(Oriental Building) **CHICAGO.**

Hoisting Machines.

OTIS'

SAFETY

Hoisting Machines

For Stores, Hotels, Warehouses and Factories.

MR. P. PALMER'S

OPINION OF THEM:

OTIS BROS. & CO.,

Army Clothing.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ARMY CLOTHING.

Our assortment is complete, and prices LOWER than New York or St. Louis.

These Goods are scarce, and prices generally advancing.

D. HILL & SON,

BOWEN'S BUILDING,

27 and 29 Randolph-st.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO

Lead and Oil Works,

CORNER CLINTON AND FULTON-STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,

BAR-LEAD, PIG-LEAD,

LINSEED OIL & OIL CAKE.

Particular attention is invited to our

Superior Boiled Linseed Oil,

Which we keep constantly in Stock.

Highest Prices Paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed.

Orders solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE OF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Fields, Osgood & Co.

JAMES T. FIELDS,
JAMES R. OSGOOD,
JOHN S. CLARK.

Boston, Oct. 28, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Paging Machines.

BOOKBINDERS,

And all others using first-class

Paging Machines

Stationery, &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Our Blank Book Manufactory is now in complete running order. Orders promptly filled.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO.,

Stationers 117 Dearborn-st.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

169 Washington-st. Chicago.

For Sale.

GRAND TRAVERSE

Maple and Beech Wood for Sale

VESSELS FOR SALE.

Business Cards.

J. E. PETTIBONE,

Dealer in

PAPER & PAPER STOCK, RAGS, METALS, &c.,

106 Randolph-st.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1868.

[illegible]

TERMS

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away. Grant and Colfax are elected President and Vice President of the United States. The end of the rebellion has been reached at last. The Ku Klux Klan [illegible] their infernal work, or expect a sudden visitation of the halter. The reconstruction laws of Congress will not be trampled in the dust at present. Seymour and Blair can have their [illegible], and Andrew Johnson can go [illegible] back to his tailor's shop in East Tennessee. All is well! Thanks be to God who giveth the victory. It has been a notable field, and the victors may now profitably take a retrospective view of the field and a glance at the work before them.

It is to be regretted on some accounts that the Democratic party have not been able to materially increase their strength in Congress. It is to be regretted, in the first place, that they put themselves upon such a platform that the people could not vote for them. It is to be regretted, also, that they will not be able to muster strength enough to exercise a healthful restraint upon the dominant party. This we say both as partisans and citizens. There was wisdom in the saying of John Randolph that the most efficient majority a party can have in a legislative body is a majority of one. The most dangerous position a party can be placed in is [illegible] power by a unanimous vote. The presence of an active and vigilant minority sufficiently strong to command respect, is as essential to the well-being of the party in power, as it is to the welfare of the country. When we look back upon the vicissitudes through which the Republican party has passed, and at the yawning precipices upon whose edges it has trodden—all by reason of its preponderating strength in the government—we are forced to acknowledge that the [illegible] blunders of the Democracy and the personal popularity of General Grant have been chiefly instrumental in [illegible] punishment at the [illegible]. It is not that the principles of the Republican party are not as inspiring and attractive as ever. It is not that its great ends and purposes are not noble and elevated. It is not that its record is not in harmony with the truths of the Declaration of Independence and with the spirit of the age. In all these things the Republican party may challenge the administration of the world and of all coming generations. For the abolition of slavery alone it ought to be able to retain possession of the government for a quarter of a century. Yet we cannot conceal from ourselves that we made a narrow escape from defeat in the October elections, and that if we had lost those elections we should have had [illegible] to-day. The Democracy were much nearer to victory on the 13th of October than they have been at any time since the election of James Buchanan; and this, notwithstanding their declared principles and their past record, are in our view atrocious, while those of the Republican party are of the most exalted character.

Whether the Democracy will learn anything from the severe discipline they have had we cannot with any certainty predict. They have been so long wedded to slavery, that they may do anything [illegible] without exciting special wonder. If they could forget that that institution ever existed [illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

able, and have made fortunes for their proprietors, and some of them still pay fair profits on the investments. Brisk competition has kept down the rates of freight and passage to a reasonable standard, and both producers and consumers have enjoyed the benefits of regular and cheap transportation.

On other lines, however, since the decline in business consequent on the close of the war, business has not proved as remunerative as will justify the employment of the present number of boats on these routes. The recent failure of one of the largest of these transportation companies is probably not attributable to the fact that there is not a fair amount of business transacted over the lake to the ports of Grand Haven, Muskegon and St. Joseph, but to the fact that there have been too many boats on those routes, and that rates of freight and passage have been cut down below living rates, the free-pass system overdone, and too much freight business expected from these ports. An additional reason for this failure may be found in the fact that the opposition lines obtained a lion's share of patronage, especially paying passenger travel, on account of running larger and better boats. The commodious and elegant side-wheel steamers of the Goodrich line, being favorite passenger steamboats, would, of course, attract the travelling public.

Few persons, not connected with steamboat business, have any idea of the expense involved in running a first-class passenger boat. None of these boats can be run for the season for less than thirty-five to forty thousand dollars, including interest, insurance and depreciation—the risk of damage to others, which cannot be insured against, not included—and this amount must be made during the eight months' season of navigation. Without a good paying route, fair prices and plenty of freight, it is difficult to earn this amount in a season. It certainly cannot be done on a route which has already twice as much floating stock as its trade demands, and where freight has to be taken at starvation prices in order to secure enough cargo for ballast.

The great fleet of sailing vessels on our lakes during the seasons of 1867-8 has not paid the owners a fair interest on the investment, and many of our largest and most costly vessels have not paid their running expenses, to say nothing of interest, depreciation and uninsurable risk. The depreciation of both steam and sail vessels is at least ten per cent annually, and this depreciation goes on, whether the boat is doing any business or not; so that when a boat is only paying running expenses, which are enormous at the present ratio of provisions, fuel, rope, canvas, etc., she is actually losing about thirty per cent, viz., ten per cent interest, ten per cent depreciation and ten per cent risk of owner and insurer.

With careful and economical management, and fair rates of freight and passage, our sail vessels and steamboat lines may be made to pay; but seasons like the present are not very encouraging to persons engaged in lake transportation.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

We hope that Congress, in its next session, will adopt a system of civil service, having the essential requirements of capability, fidelity and responsibility. At present our civil service is unduly expensive, for three causes:

1. The offices being temporary, the salaries are higher than would be necessary to secure competent persons under a tenure of good behavior.

2. The incompetency and lack of experience of so large a proportion of the incumbents require an additional number of men to perform the duties.

3. The country loses more annually by peculation and collusion in the revenue service than is needed to defray the whole cost of the service.

The present mode of appointment is a vicious one. It makes the public service not only political but partisan. To get an office, a man must not only be the political and personal partisan of a person in power, but must continue to be such while in office, or select some other "protector." In this way the original selection, as well as the continuance in office, [illegible]

[illegible]

British Museum some Assyrian tablets fixing the date of Chedorlaomer's conquest of Babylon, and, therefore—according to Genesis XIV.—the date of Abraham also, at about 2280 B. C.

The late Chief Justice Draper has become Presiding Judge of the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal.

Though not generally known, Napoleon is a Canon of St. John de Lateran, and, as such, is entitled to attend the approaching Councils to be held in Rome.

[illegible], of Her Majesty's Fifty-third, [illegible], of Quebec, "a coward, and unfit to associate with honorable gentlemen," because [illegible] struck the Captain on the head with a stick, and then declined to let the officer strike him back.

The Montreal admirers of Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, have presented him with a $100 gold medal, [illegible] little daughter with a gold locket and chain, in addition to which the officers of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, stationed in Montreal, have also given the vocalist a solid gold cup.

John M. Pugh, Probate Judge of Franklin County, Ohio, arrested on the charge of having issued fraudulent naturalization papers, was arraigned before the United States Commissioner, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, and required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000, to appear for trial on the 10th instant.

Colonel Drake, the original oil borer, is in extreme destitution in Titusville, Pa.

One of the late Theodore's sons has rebelled against Lasarzi, the new Abyssinian Emperor.

[illegible] Hawthorne's eldest daughter promises to be a distinguished artist.

Josh Ward is to train the Yale University boat crew next year.

Francis Lacy Fairfield is editing an edition of Edgar A. Poe's choicest productions.

British Minister Thornton gets $5,000 sterling a year.

Henry E. Manning, Catholic Archbishop of England, and Mr. Gladstone, were classmates at Oxford.

The London Catholic organ announces the Marquis of Bute's conversion to Catholicism as a possible though not uncommon event.

Miscellaneous.

Longfellow's New England Tragedies are in their [illegible] thousand in this country, and are very popular in England.

At the opening of the Ontario Legislature, in Toronto, on Tuesday last, the ladies in the gallery and the gentlemen on the floor of the House had to appear in full dress.

O'Baldwin and Wormald, the great "pugs," having regained their liberty, are again spoiling for a fight.

The proprietor of a Montreal comic paper has been arrested for assaulting Miss [illegible], on the street, by sprinkling aquafortis over her face, neck and clothes. A syringe was used in the disgusting operation.

The New York Young Men's Christian Association propose expending half a million dollars for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a new building, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York. William E. Dodge laid the corner-stone on Saturday, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other reverend gentlemen made speeches.

A volume of Artemus Ward's unpublished jokes is preparing for the press.

A London journal pronounces Wallack's New York Theatre infinitely superior to any in that city.

Portland, Oregon, has a Chinese idol temple.

Quebec Parliament is to meet on the 11th prox.

The Perfect Diurnal, dated 1642, was the first daily paper published in England.

John Milton figures as the hero of a sentimental though sensational Italian drama, in which historical accuracy is not a feature of the play.

Madame [illegible], of Charlesbourg, Quebec, lived 99 years, then left this world and her 10 children, 56 grandchildren, and 94 great-grandchildren.

"A Struggle for Life" is the appropriate subject of Anna Dickinson's lecture before the New York Workingwomen's Society.

The Methodists of Richmond, Ind., are erecting a $70,000 church, in which a $5,000 organ is to be placed.

Stockholm is to have a fine statue of Charles XII., of Sweden.

The Corps Legislatif official short-hand reporters receive 5,000 francs a year.

Last year the Baptists increased 64,000, and now number, in this country, over 1,100,000.

Signor [illegible], an Italian journalist, writing on American [illegible], says Boston bears off the palm in the United States. The Signor never came West.

A six horse team is Cincinnati's latest attraction.

European ladies sport nobby walking canes.

Eighteen years' old Robert Semple, or Simple, was arrested in Pittsburgh on Friday, for cruelly deserting his loving spouse, Margaret, who, though twenty-four years his senior, loves the faithless Robert dearly.

Henry Marshall, a middle-aged German, died a drunkard, in the Cincinnati Station House, on Sunday.

"Margaret Merlyn" is the title of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm's new story, and is to appear as a serial in the St. Cloud (Minn.) Journal.

Needed Reform.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The laws of the State of Illinois in cases of bribery punish not only the officer who receives the bribe but also the person who gives it. This furnishes the best security possible that neither will inform on the other. If one of the parties informs on the other, the informing party that, in so doing, subject himself to "confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than five years," and to a fine not exceeding five [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

Evidences of Southern Prosperity.

The Cotton and Other Crops.

Necessity for Northern Immigration.

The Negroes and the Poor White Trash.

The New Orleans Riot.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.

One journeying from the North southward, who has read of the dispirited and nerveless condition of the South, and how the resources of the people are crippled, is surprised as the train bears him past fields teeming with over-ripe corn, and stubbles whose evidence is of a bountiful wheat harvest, and acres white with the cotton that is waiting for the labor which is inadequate to gather it. Instead of a country exhausted and barren, lying every where fallow, once stately mansions running to waste, and almost deserted, one sees along the route the marks of thrift and prosperity on either side. Very little of the arable land is seen that has not done its share to swell the granaries or line the pockets of its possessor. Interested in knowing whether this aspect was true of the country generally, conversations were had and inquiries made of the planters, and others familiar with the crops of the present season. In no instance was any complaint expressed at the failure of the crops. All expressed themselves as fully satisfied, and all remarked upon the scarcity of labor that existed to gather what the season had produced. Particularly was this the case in reference to that part of Tennessee lying southward from Nashville and Memphis. In this section the cotton fields stretched mile after mile; their wealth, long since matured, as yet unharvested.

THE COTTON CROP.

One very intelligent planter whom I met on the train after I had left Memphis, and who has recently traversed much of the South, estimated the cotton crop of the South for this year at 2,500,000 bales, or [illegible]

[illegible]

standing in the throng clustered at the depot awaiting the hour for the departure of the train, I asked a negro whether he intended to vote for Grant and Colfax.

"Dunno', Mass; 'spec's I can't tell yit."

"But don't you know whom you would like to have for President?"

"Well I dunno'," was his answer, and he was apparently non-committal. But a few moments afterwards while I was attending to the checking of my baggage, there being no listeners about, the man approached and asked if I were from the North. Receiving an affirmative response, he remarked:

"Well, I am fo' Grant, an' I want to see him elected. Culled man knows who's his frien'. We don' b'lieve in makin' a big stir, but we's got such [illegible] as not to know who's going to protect the culled man, and who wants to put their foot on him again."

"But don't your old master, when he pays you for your labor, tell you to vote for Seymour?"

"Yes, dat' so. But de negro earns his money an' mo'. An' de money what he gits don't go far to buy his vote. De chile votes fo' Grant, kase if it hadn't been fo' Grant he might be a trampin' to de slave market now. Dat's de way de culled people of de South look on dis ting."

The man could neither read nor write, but he stated that he had been diligently at work since the war, and had saved up some four or five hundred dollars, with which he intended to purchase soon some land for himself. He spoke of several of his race who had already done this, and they were prospering.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The telegraph has before this informed you of the disturbances which have occurred here between the whites and blacks. You will seek the printed accounts in vain for an intelligent account of these troubles. None of the papers have given their true origin, nor has their full extent been described. The difficulty, though now becoming general, was at first confined to two organized bodies, one of whites, the other of negroes. Not until within a day or two have the citizens generally shown a participation in the feeling which within the past week has led to the enactment of the most disgraceful scenes and outrages. In order that a fair idea may be obtained of the origin and extent of the troubles, which, it is hoped, are now nearly at an end, it will be necessary to go back to the commencement of the political campaign, when a Seymour and Blair Club was formed here, taking the name of Sicilian Innocents. This club enrolled in its ranks a peculiar class of men. They constitute the most reckless and daring spirits in the community, fruit sellers, fish venders, mechanics, &c., who in times of peace are on hand at every fire and are ever prepared for adventure or fight. They call them here "Thugs of New Orleans." These men composed the Innocents' Club, to the number of 300 or more. Since the campaign began they have been incessantly active in parading the streets in procession by day and night, and their showy red shirts have been conspicuous wherever the banner of the Democracy has been raised. Representing the most turbulent and quarrelsome elements, they have been distinguished for the vindictiveness and persistency with which they [illegible]

[illegible]

making a grand total of $397,131.03. But these figures do not show the value of its work to the freedmen, as by its efforts many thousands of dollars, not included in the above, have been made available to the freedmen's work, through the co-operation of the government.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

is gratefully made of the generous assistance granted to the association by the American Bible Society, the Freedmen's Bureau, and to friends of the freedmen in Great Britain.

CONCLUSION.

In view of the facts, the Executive Committee are impressed with a sense of gratitude to God for giving them the heart to work for the poorest and most oppressed in the land, for permitting them to see the slave converted into a freeman, and to be allowed to aid him in rising to the dignity of a citizen, a man, and an enlightened Christian, and they express the hope that they may be so favored of God and his Church as to be permitted to guide the educated and Christian freedmen to the establishment of schools, missions and churches amid growing and enlightened empires in Africa.

GREAT TROTTING.

John Stewart Again Trots Twenty Miles in Less than an Hour.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 31.

A very interesting exhibition of speed occurred at the Riverside Riding Park, in Brighton, yesterday afternoon, when the bay gelding John Stewart again attempted to trot twenty miles to wagon within an hour. It will be remembered that the same horse has made the best ten-mile time on record, and that he also beat the gelding Captain McGowan's time in his great twenty-mile trot by nineteen and a quarter seconds. When he did that he was attempting to trot, in harness, twenty-one miles within an hour, but failed by a few seconds. His last great feat prior to that of yesterday, was accomplished on the Fashion Course on the 21st of September, when he trotted twenty miles to wagon in 59:23. This was earlier in the season, when better track than yesterday was to be expected. The horse, now deservedly famous, is a wonder for endurance. He is seven years old and was sired by the celebrated racing horse Tom Wonder; he by a thoroughbred. The dam was a Hambletonian.

The backers of time evidently expected either to catch the horse not feeling just right for the work or the track in an unfavorable condition. In both respects they were disappointed, as the track was in splendid condition, and the horse probably was never better prepared for such an undertaking than yesterday. The race was for a purse of $2,000, the horse to go to wagon and trot twenty miles within an hour. Hiram Woodruff was his driver. The weather was clear and fine, although quite cold, and the attendance of spectators was very large for the season. The display of carriages was very extensive, and many fine private teams were upon the ground.

The horse was called upon the track about a quarter before 4 o'clock, and was driven twice around before receiving the word, which he got at precisely fifty-one minutes and forty-five seconds past 3 o'clock. He appeared in fine condition and trotted steadily and freely, going very freely. The betting in the pool-selling had been at the rate of about forty dollars on the horse to thirty-five dollars on time, and considerable money was staked on the result. The feat was accomplished with so much apparent ease that a description of the race seems necessary. He accomplished his first mile in 2:30, and the others were made in time to suit his owner, Mr. John Stewart, who told Woodruff as he came past the stand whenever he wanted his speed increased or when he was going at the right rate. He did not get really warmed up until the third mile, when the "lather" began to appear under his breastplate. His breathing was about the same at the close of the race as when he had finished a couple of miles. Of course, he was well warmed and was sweating quite freely, but in no other way did he show signs of having been driven hard. In fact, the feat was probably no more of a trial to him than a couple of miles at a three-minute gait are to many horses. He did not break from a steady trot during the whole twenty miles, and was driven, except the last half-mile, as near the inside of the track as possible. As he came in at the end of the last mile the crowd cheered him, and his driver, who looked quite chilly but very much pleased.

The time, as shown by three first-class watches in competent and experienced hands, was 59:23, exactly the time in which he accomplished a like feat on the Fashion Course, as mentioned above. Below is a table of the time of each half-mile and mile:

Half-mile.	Mile.	Aggregate.
[illegible]	1st, 2:30	[illegible]
[illegible]	2d, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	3d, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	4th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	5th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	6th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	11th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	13th, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14th, [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Abstract of the Annual Report—Work Among the Freedmen.

[illegible]

The Young Men's Christian Association.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

Monthly Report from Crittenden County Bureau Office.

Ku-Klux Outrages on the Colored People.

Yankees to be Killed or Driven Off.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31, 1868.

As a fitting document to be laid before the loyal people of the North, I send you an official report of the Bureau officer of Crittenden County, Arkansas:

OFFICE BUREAU R. F. AND A. L.,
MARION, Ark., Oct. 31, 1868.

Lieutenant S. H. [illegible], A. A. A. General, Little Rock, Arkansas:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of October, 1868:

During the month but little has been done in an official way, except to listen to the terrible recitals, from the colored men, of the rebel Ku-Klux outrages that are being nightly committed, and give the best counsel in each case that we could. We encouraged them to be patient and not retaliate, with a hope that we would soon be protected by civil law or military. Our advice has been taken, and not a single case has come up where a loyal man of this county has been guilty of violence, not even by retaliation or self-defense.

But when we see men in whom we should have unbounded confidence, for loyalty and love of justice, allowing the leading murderers and assassins to sit upon juries, and refusing to find bills of indictments, when the evidence is positive, which has been the case in this county, we readily conclude that civil law is a farce, and the result of attempting to enforce it is a base slander upon justice, and is weakening the confidence of, and disheartening the law-abiding citizens of this county.

The Ku-Klux are thoroughly organized, armed and equipped, and well mounted, numbering about one hundred and thirty-five in this county, and send a detail every night to murder and rob men and run them out of the county.

On last Saturday and Sunday nights six men, peaceable, quiet citizens, were murdered near Kingston, and every night since there has been continuous and promiscuous firing of guns at different plantations in the county. We have not been able to learn how many since have been killed.

Nearly all the colored men in Kingston township have been driven from their homes, and at least 200 loyal men have been thus driven off, and are laying out in the woods to save their lives, in this county.

Without a great change, not one man in ten will realize anything for the splendid crops that he has worked so hard [illegible]

[illegible]

Moncrieff's Battery.

[illegible]

on a window or a stand. When the gun is loaded the pawls is [illegible] by a handle, the gun sprung up, the shot is fired, and down comes the piece again to the loading position. A simple contrivance, called the carriage—which is nothing but a bar pivoted to the axle at one end, and riding along an inclined plane at the other—keeps the piece horizontal throughout the movement, and by means of a [illegible] glass the gun is aimed, while in the loading position, without requiring even the man who lays it to expose himself for a moment. As we have said, when this great invention—great because of its simplicity—was presented to the authorities years ago, they could not see that there was anything in it, and, what was worse, they would not allow Captain Moncrieff to show them. At last, after ten years, the permission is given, and instantly the machine works—as it could not but work—with absolute success.

The gun with which the new apparatus was tested was a 7-inch gun, weighing about seven tons—a sufficiently formidable mass to deal with on a first experiment. The first few shots were intended simply to try whether the machine would work, but before two short days of practice were over, the artillerymen employed in this unaccustomed duty found that they could equal in accuracy, and surpass in speed, anything which they had ever been able to do when firing through an open embrasure. As the trials went on, the severity of the tests was increased; and on the second day nearly all the practice was at a target moving in an oblique line, so as at each movement to alter both its distance and its angular position. Excellent practice was made at this, and at other times the men behind the parapet got their orders, while loading, to fire first at one, then at another of the targets, which were fixed in different positions, and at different ranges. Each time the shot flew as truly as if the protected artillerymen had been standing in the open, with a full view of the object aimed at; and before the close of the second day, ten seven-inch projectiles had been sent, according to orders, to the various targets in less than nineteen minutes—a speed which it is expected will yet be surpassed when the men have become more used to their work. But a much more remarkable test followed. The usual gun-detachment of ten men will hardly be thought too strong a force to handle a weapon weighing, without its adjuncts, as much as seven tons, and with them between twenty and thirty; but so perfect is the balance with the Moncrieff-mounting, that three men loaded, worked, laid and fired the gun with comparative ease. After two or three rounds the three artillerymen managed to reduce the interval between the successive shots to less than 2½ minutes; and as the gunners would be almost as safe from casualties with an enemy before them as at Shoeburyness, it would be possible, at a pinch, with scarcely any loss of efficiency, to keep up the fire of a battery with less than one-third of its proper complement. If these experiments proved how smoothly and easily the machine could be handled, another satisfactorily showed how hard it would be to put it out of order. During an interval in the firing the whole apparatus was clogged with heaps of sand and gravel ingeniously shovelled wherever they were likely to prove most obstructive, and a few seconds' broom-work put everything to [illegible]

[illegible]

"SUN MACHINES."

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The State Industrial University.

What it was Intended to be—What it now is—Defects in the Course Pursued by the Managers—What it Ought to be—Failure of the Manual Labor System.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 2.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

The education of the industrial classes is of paramount importance. To their common schools, academies and colleges the Eastern and Middle States owe their greatness. Agriculture feeds and clothes the world and builds up manufactories, and these sustain commerce. No nation can flourish for a long time that sells the raw products of its soil and buys its manufactured goods.

It is, then, the duty of the State to see that the cultivators of the soil and the mechanics are well educated, for upon them depends its prosperity. With this view the State of Illinois founded the "Industrial University," giving it a special mission—to teach those "branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts." These it made its duty—a mandatory order that should be obeyed. But this was not all; there were other classes that might in the course of time come under the sunshine of its usefulness, and a permission was implied that, after the first mandatory order was obeyed, and there were funds for the purpose, other "classical and scientific studies" might be pursued; but, until that period arrived, the school should be for the sole benefit of those who belonged to those industries. Such is the law and such the expectation of the people.

Let us see how it now stands, and what are its prospects for the future. A letter before me, from one of the most prominent men of the West, says: "I have feared that our great Industrial University, for which we have been hoping and asking for nearly twenty years, was likely, after all, to turn out nothing but a common country academy. The lectureships tacked to it might make it appear to be something more, and might possibly save it; provided the proper means can successfully be applied to provide a class of hearers who would be benefited by them." I regret to say that the fears of our friend have been too fully realized, and though of late redeemed in a certain extent, yet to-day it stands on nearly a dead level with the village academy, teaching the same branches and following in the same old rule of a classical education, with an added tail of the old man [illegible]

[illegible]

ry, animal and vegetable; [illegible], mineralogy, meteorology, [illegible], history, moral and [illegible] economy, [illegible], and [illegible], rhetoric, philosophy, logic, science, ethics, history of science [illegible] biography; also in penmanship, drawing, [illegible], and [illegible] agriculture, horticulture, fruit [illegible], landscape gardening, military tactics, civil and military [illegible], mechanics, mining and metallurgy, [illegible] chemistry in some of the [illegible]. After reading over this list, we [illegible], and must wonder to [illegible] as the man who invented this [illegible] as applicable to a school to teach the farmers and mechanics the "branches [illegible] relating to agriculture and the [illegible] arts."

"And still the wonder grew,
That one small head
Should carry all he knew."

The Italics are ours, for the purpose of marking those studies not so specially adapted to the use of boys who have to win bread and butter by their industry and intelligence.

If we look over the studies laid down for the present term, they embrace "[illegible] etry and Surveying, Structural [illegible] Cicero de Senectute, French, was [illegible] as optional."

The Professors of Chemistry and of Agriculture had nothing to do. The latter was given a class in French, and the former was to teach algebra. This was a most singular muddle, worthy of the days of [illegible] village schoolmaster.

But the Professors of Chemistry and of Agriculture were men who are not [illegible] thrust aside, and they demanded an opportunity to be useful. The result was a breaking down in part of the great machine structure, and the Professor of Chemistry might have one class in Chemistry and one in Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Agriculture might [illegible] his class in French, and be [illegible] another in Agricultural Science. [illegible] date analytical chemistry and botany are being taught. The manual labor system has been abandoned, so far that no one is compelled to work who does not choose.

These gleams of sunshine that come between the parting clouds grow brighter day by day, and it is to be hoped that public opinion, if not the law, will induce the Trustees, at their next meeting, which occurs on the 11th inst., to take steps that will place this school on that solid foundation of the applied sciences that the law demands.

So long as I have a pen to wield it shall be in the advancement of the cultivators of the soil. The learned professions are overrun; our villages and cities are filled with a class of learned men, so called, who claim to belong to a higher order of society, and who look down upon labor with contempt. If to-day, if I wanted a hundred lawyers, preachers, doctors, clerks and others, I could hire them for a less sum per day than the same number of mechanics and laborers.

A few days since a rather prominent professional gentleman, who has a salary about equal to a boss in a brick yard, deliberately stated that, after all this boasted agricultural education, "[illegible] all of [illegible] the university [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FAT OF TEACHERS.

[illegible]

THE ANTIPODES.

A Visit to Manilla.

The Approach to and Appearance of the City.

Business and Social Life.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANILLA, Luzon, April 17.

Returning from Canton to Hong Kong I made the acquaintance of a Spanish gentleman connected with the government in some capacity, which gave him a good deal of leisure or compelled him to travel considerably. I found him an agreeable companion and received from him an invitation to visit the city of Manilla. My plans were to proceed to Shanghai and Foochow, but, while waiting for a vessel to convey me thither, the Spanish mail steamer arrived, and, yielding to the entreaties of my friends, I went on board of her, and two days afterward landed in this city. The mail is carried between the Island of Luzon and Hong Kong by Spanish war steamers. The vessels are very good ones, and the officers very courteous gentlemen, but terribly given to red tape—each one being an entire circumlocution office. Red tape appears to be a part of their nature, and they cling to the old, obsolete ideas of dead and gone generations with a tenacity truly astonishing. So great is this principle with them that I cannot understand how the War Department came to adopt steam vessels and big guns.

THE BAY OF MANILLA.

Manilla Bay is a large inlet in the southwest coast of Luzon, and is about twenty-two miles in extent each way; the city of Manilla stands on its eastern shore, twenty miles from its entrance. There are several small islands near the entrance of the bay, the largest of which, Corregidor, is three and a half miles in length, very high, with precipitous, rugged, rough shores. Upon one of the highest peaks a light-house has been erected and furnished with a revolving light. There is also a light on the main shore, on Rulo Cavallo. The shoals, rocks, and dangerous places are well buoyed, and in the channel there is plenty of water for the largest ships. Some ten miles from the entrance of the bay stands Cavite, the post and marine arsenal of Manilla, where ships are built, and to which those are hove down that want repairs. It has excellent conveniences for the latter purposes. It is well fortified, is situated on a low point of land, [illegible]

[illegible]

three grades, which may be compared as follows: "Positive bad, comparative badder, superlative baddest." The tobacco is of a very poor quality; it is grown on the island on plantations, carried on by the government, which employs criminal labor to perform the necessary tillage. This tobacco is weak, almost tasteless, or having a sickening taste. There is not as much strength in a pound of it as there is in a "chaw" of Virginia niggerhead. The mode of making the cigars differs materially from that pursued in the United States. The younger girls take the tobacco from a tub or vat, in which it has been soaked, and strip it from the stems, then toss it into a pile, from whence it is taken by another set of manipulators who sort it, carefully laying aside all that is suitable for wrappers of the various grades, and putting that which is only fit for filling into boxes half filled with water saturated with saltpetre. Another set of operators carry the assorted tobacco into the other rooms, where it is placed before the cigar makers. One set of girls select the filling and arrange it in proper order; another set trim the wrappers; a third roll the wrapper about the filling, while a fourth stand by with their fingers in a pot containing a paste or mucilage manufactured from a plant which grows in luxuriance on the island. At the proper time she, with a dexterous wipe, applies the gummy substance to the edge of the leaf, and the operator, by a peculiar twist of the wrist, brings the edge down upon the cigar and casts it into a basket upon the opposite side of the table. A fifth set of operatives take the cigars from this basket and trim them—in some instances cutting off both ends, and in others only one. A sixth set count the cigars into bunches of ten, tieing them with little strips of colored paper. They are then packed in boxes of five hundred each, and conveyed to the government warehouse, from which, after they have attained a certain age, they are sold. There are eight or ten manufactories, and I am informed that there is between twenty and twenty-five thousand women and girls employed in this branch of trade, receiving for their labor about seven cents per day.

The government, as I have already stated, has all the manufactories under its control, and therefore enjoys a monopoly of the trade, but unlike most monopolies it does not compel the purchaser to pay enormous prices for them. On the contrary, the prices are moderate, being fixed by a board of commissioners, who also enforce a rule to the effect that only such a number shall be sold to any one purchaser, unless for exportation. Where they are sold for the latter purpose, an export duty is also added to the cost, and it is just as difficult to take a box of cigars on board a vessel in the harbor as it is to convey contraband articles ashore. Yet custom-house officers in Manilla are cast in the same dies that officials in other lands are, and they become blind to little things upon an application of a small amount of golden salve to the palm of the hand. The cigar-makers are mostly young natives; some of them are really pretty, but the majority are miserably ugly and insufferably dirty. While at work, they are almost nude, wearing only a narrow breech-cloth about their hips; but at the close of the day, after their work has been done, they put on a loose gown of highly-colored calico, or a [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

[illegible]

Owing to there being [illegible] to-day, and to the [illegible] banks, there was but a [illegible] done. Such trans[illegible] gave no indication [illegible] of Money affairs [illegible] for the past few [illegible] general are feeling [illegible] for Money, though, as [illegible] before, they are taking [illegible] into consideration at all [illegible] is also being discouraged [illegible] possible, because it is [illegible] more business will [illegible] banking capital of the [illegible] the packing season begins [illegible] noticed yesterday, some [illegible] are already being made [illegible] raising districts of South [illegible] will undoubtedly increase [illegible] currency from the country [illegible] still in excess of all the [illegible]

Exchange was sold [illegible] mium to-day, and is still [illegible] counter were unchanged [illegible] premium for New York [illegible] off.

Government Securities [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

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When the university becomes a school [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ANTIPODES.

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CITY OF MANILLA.

Manilla City, the capital of Luzon, one of the largest of the Phillipine Islands, and the seat of the Spanish Government in the East, is situated in latitude 14 degrees 36 north, longitude 121 degrees east. It is large, regularly built, and convenient for trade. It was founded nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and during the eighteenth century enjoyed considerable trade with the city of Acapulco, Mexico; several large ships making yearly voyages; but the proverbial procrastination of the Spanish people was not equal to the task of retaining the trade when the Anglo-Saxon entered the field as competitors; the result was that what was once enjoyed by the Mexicans is now in the hands of Yankees and English. Under their management the trade has largely increased, and now more vessels depart from Manilla monthly than in a year in former times. In 1740, the city of Manilla contained scarce six or seven thousand inhabitants, but now the number cannot be less than one hundred thousand—it is estimated at a larger figure. The population of the island is set down at four millions five hundred thousand souls, nearly four-fifths of whom are natives. Like all the old towns in this part of the world, Manilla is surrounded by a wall and ditch; the wall are in a fair state of preservation, but the ditch is nearly filled with mud and could be easily waded almost anywhere. The city is pretty well protected by forts, but the guns are mostly small ones—twenty-four pounders. They, however, were cast here, and do not amount to a great deal. I am satisfied that a couple of our men-of-war could capture the city "as easy as rolling off a log." Upon approaching from the sea the city presents a picturesque appearance, and one cannot help being prepossessed in its favor; but upon entering a change comes over you, or else you have a supreme disregard for dirt; it is dirty beyond comparison; yes, it is dirtier than San Francisco, and that is saying a good deal. While a few of the houses are elegantly built—after the style of architecture so popular in Mexico—the majority of them are poor affairs, scarcely more than thatched with long grass or Manilla hemp. The government buildings are substantial, but not so grand as we had been led to expect; on the contrary, there was nothing imposing about any of them, not even the Governor's residence.

BUSINESS IN MANILLA.

Business is transacted in this city, and in fact in the entire island, in a style entirely and essentially different in every respect from ours; and while we cannot but see that our system is far the best in every way, we are compelled to admit that every attempt to establish business houses here upon the live, go-ahead style so popular and essential with us, has proved a lamentable failure and brought financial ruin upon the bold innovators. Here it is the custom for the business men to go to their offices between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., sit around conversing upon the scandal of the day until 11 o'clock, when their business hours arrive. All attempts to talk trade before that hour are useless, for they will be successfully parried; but when once that hour arrives they are ready to listen, but even then they can't see the utility of being in a hurry, and approach their work as though they were afraid it would contaminate them with some frightful disease. I cannot better illustrate their style than by repeating a conversation I heard between the owner of a ship and one of the largest merchants here. The ship-owner wanted fifty thousand bales of hemp, and was anxious to get his ships away from the port. He had been endeavoring to talk business all morning, but had not been able to bring the merchant to a state of listening. When the hour arrived, the latter shrugged his shoulders, and said: "Ah, this transacting business is a bore; it drives all humanity out of one; the moment the hour arrives he is compelled to forget that he is a man of feeling, and use every endeavor to get the better of his friend."

The ship-owner, finding that the hour had arrived, began by asking, "What will you deliver me fifty thousand bales of hemp for in forty days?"

"Fifty thousand bales in forty days. Is that all you want?"

"Yes."

"I could furnish you one hundred thousand bales just as easy."

"But I don't want one hundred thousand bales."

"The fact is the forty days frightens me. It's Easter time, and therefore next to impossible to get the Indians to do anything for a month. By the way, did you observe what a magnificent 'turn-out' S— had last night? I wonder where he obtained it? Something new and decidedly rang-up. And the young lady who was with him! Who was she? I'll back her against any girl in the city for beauty. Lucky fellow, that S—; came here as poor as a crow, immediately fell into something good, and has lived in clover ever since. He has—"

"Confound S—. I don't care anything about him. I want to talk business."

"Nonsense, my boy; there's plenty of time for that. You see the Indians won't work until after Easter, and, therefore, it is useless to hurry matters. After they go to work we can tell how much it will cost to fill your order, and then we can let you know in a jiffy. But now we don't see the use of hurrying."

"But I will pay a better price; now, in order to save time."

"That won't do. We never encourage the Indians. It's bad policy. They only want so much money, and, if you pay them a big price, less work suffices to furnish them with what money they want, and they become idle. Now, don't get excited. Take things easy, and I'll tell you a good joke on Captain B—."

We will not bore the reader by narrating the incident. It is enough for us to say that all efforts to bring the subject of business on the carpet were abortive, until the story had been told, and then it was impossible to pin the merchant down to it. At half-past twelve—tiffin hour; with us luncheon—the office is closed for an hour and all adjourn to the table. At 4 o'clock in the evening the office is closed for the day, and everybody take their teams and go for a ride upon the beach.

HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE.

How the people of Manilla manage to live is a puzzle that I have been unable to solve. I have started several theories, but none of them would answer, and I have at last reluctantly given up all hope of finding a solution for the puzzle. As I have said there are about one hundred thousand people congregated here, and that all of them must eat is a self-evident proposition. In Hong Kong and Canton, where there are immense numbers gathered together, one can see the busy hands and hear the click of the workman's hammer; but here you can neither see nor hear anything that indicates thrift. Everyone you meet upon the street walks along as if he was afraid to exert himself lest his shadow would be unable to keep up with him, or a stroke of the sun would strike him to the earth. Upon the shady side of every house you can see a number of lazy fellows smoking their cigars and waiting for a turn in the wheel of fortune. They are in no hurry; if death comes before fortune they won't want the latter; so they are indifferent, and therefore wait without fretting.

A VISIT TO THE CIGAR FACTORIES.

After a deal of trouble and coaxing I succeeded in obtaining permission to visit the cigar manufactories. Manilla cigars have a world-wide reputation for being what Americans call "cheap and nasty," and in order to show my countrymen how near they are to the mark, I will describe what I saw during my visit. The buildings occupied by the cigar makers are all one-storied affairs; large, and, at first glance, seemingly capacious enough, but, in reality, crowded to excess by the multitudes of people employed. They are assessed by the government, and the benefits derived from the manufacture of cigars accrue to the State, which enjoys a monopoly, and punishes very severely any encroachments upon its reserved rights. The first building we entered was about two hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide, and contained three rooms running the entire length of the building. In these rooms were employed somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five hundred women and girls, from the age of infancy to one which cannot, with safety, be estimated. All these people are natives of the island—a large number of them the mistresses or offspring of petty officials. When we entered, they were all busily engaged in making cigars of an inferior description: for be it known, that even in Manilla cigars there are three grades, which may be compared as follows: "Positive bad, comparative badder, superlative baddest." The tobacco is of a very poor quality; it is grown on the island on plantations, carried on by the government, which employs criminal labor to perform the necessary tillage. This tobacco is weak, almost tasteless, or having a sickening taste. There is not as much strength in a pound of it as there is in a "chaw" of Virginia niggerhead. The mode of making the cigars differs materially from that pursued in the United States. The younger girls take the tobacco from a tub or vat, in which it has been soaked, and strip it from the stems, then toss it into a pile, from whence it is taken by another set of manipulators who sort it, carefully laying aside all that is suitable for wrappers of the various grades, and putting that which is only fit for filling into boxes half filled with water saturated with saltpetre. Another set of operators carry the assorted tobacco into the other rooms, where it is placed before the cigar makers. One set of girls select the filling and arrange it in proper order; another set trim the wrappers; a third roll the wrapper about the filling, while a fourth stand by with their fingers in a pot containing a paste or mucilage manufactured from a plant which grows in luxuriance on the island. At the proper time she, with a dexterous wipe, applies the gummy substance to the edge of the leaf, and the operator, by a peculiar twist of the wrist, brings the edge down upon the cigar and casts it into a basket upon the opposite side of the table. A fifth set of operatives take the cigars from this basket and trims them—in some instances cutting off both ends, and in others only one. A sixth set count the cigars into bunches of ten, tieing them with little strips of colored paper. They are then packed in boxes of five hundred each, and conveyed to the government warehouse, from which, after they have attained a certain age, they are sold. There are eight or ten manufactories, and I am informed that there is between twenty and twenty-five thousand women and girls employed in this branch of trade, receiving for their labor about seven cents per day.

The government, as I have already stated, has all the manufactories under its control, and therefore enjoys a monopoly of the trade, but unlike most monopolies it does not compel the purchaser to pay enormous prices for them. On the contrary, the prices are moderate, being fixed by a board of commissioners, who also enforce a rule to the effect that only such a number shall be sold to any one purchaser, unless for exportation. Where they are sold for the latter purpose, an export duty is also added to the cost and it is just as difficult to take a box of cigars on board a vessel in the harbor as it is to convey contraband articles ashore. Yet custom-house officers in Manilla are cast in the same dies that officials in other lands are, and they become blind to little things upon an application of a small amount of golden salve to the palm of the hand. The cigar-makers are mostly young natives; some of them are really pretty, but the majority are miserably ugly and insufferably dirty. While at work, they are almost nude, wearing only a narrow breech-cloth about their hips; but at the close of the day, after their work has been done, they put on a loose gown of highly-colored calico, or a white one, made from a native grass, and saunter forth, looking as important as if they were members of the aristocracy; and in fact they are, for all persons employed by the government take rank above those in the same grade who are unfortunate enough to be in business for themselves, or have to labor for some private citizen. Caste is a great thing, and I begin to appreciate it; the man who blacks the Governor's boots would hardly be caught speaking on terms of equality to the merchant who sold them. Oh, no; he considers a tradesman beneath him. Again I say, great thing is caste.

A BATHING SCENE.

For a dirty people and no one who has any regard for truth will for a moment contend that the Manillians are anything else—the men and women of Manilla wash, or bathe, oftener than any other people I ever saw. They delight in water, but have a horror of soap, and do not use it when they can manage to let it escape their memory. Every evening, after the sun has sunk down behind the hills in the West, and before the light of day has entirely faded, or when the moon's rays are shining brightest, can be seen bathers wending their way to the beach between the city and Cavite. It is at this hour one sees the humble life of Manilla. It is at this hour that the rich are enjoying their evening rides; as the poor cannot afford the luxury of a carriage, they indulge in a bath. The waters of the ocean are free to all. A mile and a half from the city walls is a beautiful shingle beach, the water is just suited for bathing, and here eighty thousands congregate to dash in amongst the billows and sport in the surf. Here all are equal; here men and women, old young, married and single, with no more clothes upon them than when they came into the world, can be seen enjoying themselves, shouting, laughing, jumping and plunging, swimming and diving and having a jolly good time of it. They do not conduct themselves any more indecorously than the bathers at Newport; yet they make a more liberal display of their persons. I visited this place one evening, and saw fully one thousand persons disporting in the water at one time, and all as happy as so many mermen and mermaids—to which some of the fair ones appeared nearly allied as they, with their dark hair flaming free and unconfined, floated upon the surface of the silvery waves, or with musical laugh disappeared beneath the surface when seized by some companion who had dived and seized them by the leg and pulled them down for the fun of the thing.

A PROMENADE AND DRIVE,

upon the beach and convenient to the city in the public park or government plaza, is laid out in artistic style. One portion is designed for a parade ground for the soldiers, while the other is planted with evergreens and flowering shrubs. Around this park roads have been constructed for carriages, and through the evergreens are arcadian walks. Here every evening can be seen the wealth and fashion of Manilla, one portion riding in their carriages, and the other promenading amongst the evergreens, making love, most likely, because it is natural for Spanish people to flirt when they have an opportunity. The outer portion or boundary of their park is formed by a superb shell road, fully equal to that famous road between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, where fast Southerners in days gone by used to make their blooded nags do "2:40 on the shell road." Here, every evening after the sun has gone from view and the heat of the day has abated, can be seen hundreds of persons driving their diminutive ponies, hitched to carriages not a great deal larger than the one described by Queen Mab. Through the interior and winding in every conceivable course through the park is another carriage-drive, but only the Governor, his suite and household are permitted to use it. Should a citizen dare to encroach upon the sacred (?) ground, he would be seized by the police and carried before the Alcalde, who would impose such a penalty as to make the offender careful how he offended a second time.

A Manilla turn-out, if seen upon the lake shore, would create a sensation on account of the bizarre appearance it presents. The animals are not more than three feet high—some not so high—with a body not exceeding four feet in length; they are perfect miniature horses, sleek limbed, sharp-eyed, and manage to get over the ground with amazing celerity. The carriages are bamboo bodies upon wheels no larger than are used in Chicago for baby carts. Two persons will seat themselves in one of these carriages and go whirling along the road at a rate of speed that kicks up the dust in an astounding manner.

A MANILLA HOTEL.

As a general thing, I think correspondents and travellers write too much about themselves, who they called upon, how they were treated, puff hotels, etc., and therefore have endeavored to escape falling into the error myself, but I find that I must say something about the hotel in which I am domiciled. However, I shall not mention its name, therefore the landlord will not derive anything from my puff. I was advised to go to the ——, as it was by far the best, and, liking to be fashionable, I, upon reaching this city, ordered my baggage to be conveyed thither, and, after a time, followed it myself. On entering the house I found a large, dirty—aye, filthy—room, answering the purpose of a parlor, sitting-room and billiard-room. An old, banged-up billiard table, which looked as if it was one of those made when manufacturers were experimenting upon tables, occupied one corner of the room. The opposite was the clerks' office—that is, a table set upon a piece of matting and flanked by two bamboo stools. Two dirty-looking fellows were engaged in punching the billiard balls about the table, in a lazy, reckless sort of manner. A third was teasing a couple of overgrown pups near the entrance, while a fourth one was lying asleep upon a couple of chairs. My baggage lay piled up in the middle of the room, and the persons who had conveyed it thither were standing guard over it. No one appeared to take the least notice of me when I entered, and it was some time before I discovered that the sleepy one was the landlord, but at last I learned that fact and proceeded to shake him awake; he jumped up and began to curse most vehemently in Spanish at being disturbed in his siesta, but I quieted him down by demanding to know if he could furnish me with accommodations. I felt when I saw his dark eye flash with a fiendish delight that he was determined to make me pay dearly for disturbing him. When he presented his bill, with a manner both haughty and cringing, he announced that I could be furnished with an elegant room at five dollars a day, but I must pay extra for superfluities. Supposing that I would not require many superfluities, I announced that I would remain for a few days, and desired that my baggage be conveyed to my room. I was finally showed into a room large enough for a parlor, and as illy furnished as a barrack room. A large bed with a frightfully hard mattress, and linen entirely innocent of acquaintanceship with water, and a blanket which looked as if it had done service in a small pox hospital, stood in the centre of the room; a solitary bamboo easy-chair stood beside the window, a large flower-pot spittoon was near by. On a nail driven into the wall, over a washstand, was a looking-glass exactly four inches wide by five and a half long. There were neither washbasin, water or towel in the room, and desiring to perform the ablutions which I felt were greatly required, I called for them, and after waiting until hope began to darken into despair, they were brought to me. I am not a profane man, but if I was I should not hesitate to swear that the towel brought to me had been used for a fortnight in some other room. I, however, discovered that I had to use that or go without, and I did the latter, using a handkerchief for the purpose of drying my skin. When the dinner hour arrived I proceeded to the table and made one of the most unsatisfactory meals imaginable. Everything was cooked in a style which did not suit my taste, and finally I found myself seated at the table alone, as hungry as a wolf, all the others having gone. I got up, went out to a fruiter's, purchased a quantity of bananas and mangoes, and finished my meal. The terrors of sleeping in that bed will ever be fresh in my memory—or perhaps I should say the efforts I made to sleep—for there were millions of bedbugs domiciled in it, and they, incensed at my daring to come upon their territory, declared war upon me, and commenced hostilities immediately. As soon as daylight permitted I got up and wandered forth, and, when office hours arrived, proceeded to the American Consul, and desired him, in the name of a loyal American to protect me. I told him that American blood was being shed, under one name, by Spanish citizens, and that it was his duty, etc. He replied that he could do nothing for me, because he himself was being bled to death by the same Spanish infamies. I pity him. At the end of five days I received an invitation to join a party who were going upon an excursion to Lake Scrola, and I gladly accepted it, because it gave me an opportunity of escaping from my persecutors. I asked for my bill and found that the landlord had charged me extra for lights, towels, (that towel, too,) and servants. I paid him and managed to get away. I don't intend to patronize him again, because he knows too well how to keep a hotel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

Owing to there being no session of the Board of Trade to-day, and to the earlier closing of the banks, there was but a limited amount of business done. Such transactions as did take place gave no indication of any different state of Money affairs than has been noted for the past few days. The banks in general are feeling no particular pressure for Money, though, as has been frequently noted before, they are taking none but first-class paper into consideration at all. Speculation in general is also being discouraged by bankers as much as possible, because it is apparent that the legitimate business will need all the help that the banking capital of the city can afford them when the packing season begins in earnest. As was noticed yesterday, some remittances of currency are already being made into the hog and cattle-raising districts of Southern Illinois, and these will undoubtedly increase, though the receipts of currency from the country north-west of this are still in excess of all the outflow to other quarters.

Exchange was sold between banks at 75c premium to-day, and is still very firm. Rates at the counter were unchanged, bankers selling at 1-10 premium for New York funds, and taking at 1-10 off.

Government Securities were up to-day, except the 1881s and 6s, the advance on all the others being equal to an average of ⅛ of 1 per cent and distributed as follows: 64s, ⅛c; 65s, ⅛c; 65s, new, ⅛c; 67s, ⅛c; 68s, ⅛c; 10-40s, ⅛c. Now that the election is over, and that it is almost certain that it has resulted in the election of Grant, which will probably put a stop to further talk of paying the bonds in greenbacks or before they are due, it may be expected that they will gradually advance to a price more commensurate with their interest-paying character. It will be seen by the New York quotations, given below in their usual place, that the new bonds are scarcely so high as they were four months ago. The 6s, for instance, are quoted to-day at 110⅜. This includes interest since July 1st, equal to two per cent in gold, or $26.60 in currency for $1,000, which deducted from the 110⅜ leaves the net premium a little less than 108¼ against 109⅛ on the last semi-annual interest day, as shown in the table referred to. There was a strong upward movement in the prices of all the bonds immediately after the October elections, which was partially lost by the pressure of the artificial stringency in the New York money market. But as the election to-day will in all probability cause a considerable advance in Europe, higher prices in New York will necessarily follow.

Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, American Gold and Silver in this market to-day, were as below:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¼	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, ex coup	109	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864 ex coup	107⅞	107⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, ex coup	107⅝	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, New Issue	110¼	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	110⅜	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	111	111¼
U. S. 10-40s, large	105⅝	106⅛
Chicago County 7s	98½	....
Chicago City 7s	98½	....
American Gold	133	....
American Silver	128	....

Several forged certificates of deposit on the National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., for amounts ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 have just been detected by that bank, under circumstances which make it probable that there may be others out. A few days ago one of our city banks received from a bank at Troy, New York, for collection, one of these forged certificates for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. It was forwarded to Bloomington for collection, but returned with the information that the signatures of the officers of the bank were forgeries, and that the plate of the bank certificate was also a forgery. The cashier also states, in his letters that another similar forgery had been presented that day for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The forgers, who have taken so much pains to have their scheme complete as to engrave a plate, will not probably be content with using it on two occasions, and it is not unlikely that other similar forgeries will be discovered.

Two months ago, on August 6th, the price of Gold in New York touched 150. At that precise period there was nothing to warrant so sharp an upward turn, except the knowledge which was just then becoming general that in the preceding month of July the foreign trade of the country had passed through a dangerous crisis. The exports of all kinds of domestic products had run down to an extremely low ebb, and the exports of the article which had always constituted the largest item of our exports—cotton—had almost entirely ceased. At the same time there had been no considerable decrease in our imports of foreign goods, and the enormous balance of trade rolling up against us was only deferred by the continued shipment of Government Bonds and Gold. These facts all became generally known, only when the crisis was nearly past, and the assurance that we should have a large surplus of both cotton and breadstuffs to export. On the ground, however, that the danger was not wholly past, gold took a sharp upward turn to 150, as before mentioned, but from which it quickly subsided, and on the strength of the bountiful crops of both cotton and breadstuffs, and the growing certainty of Grant's election, has continued with a few spasmodic reactions, on the down grade ever since, until it touched 133¼ yesterday, a decline of nearly 17 per cent. It is natural to assume that now that all the prospects that contributed to the decline have, in all probability, [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Lottery.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, Oct. 23, 1868.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

Important Medical Notice.

DR. JAMES, 91 and 93 RANDOLPH-ST., formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and for the last eight years located in Chicago, has successfully treated more diseases of a private and chronic character, during the last 25 years, than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James' testimonials are from all parts of the United States from the medical faculty, professors of medical colleges, hospitals, and from the press. Dr. James has been prominently before the public, as a specialist, upwards of 25 years, and his reputation is universal.

Dr. James cures SPERMATORRHOEA (involuntary seminal emissions), IMPOTENCY, and ALL GENERAL WEAKNESS. SYPHILIS: this terrible poison eradicated from the system without mercury. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Dr. James has the best appointed medical and surgical rooms in the United States. No patient ever comes in contact with another, and all consultations are strictly confidential.

OFFICE and PARLORS, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn, up-stairs. In office from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Treatise on SYPHILIS and SPERMATORRHOEA, sent securely sealed, to any address, for two red stamps—the two for 10 cents. Address all communications, "DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 1683, Chicago, Ill."

Private Matters.

Dr. J. E. CLARK—the oldest, ablest and most reliable Specialist in Chicago—at the old place—Room 4 Larmon Block (91 Clark, or 103 Washington-st.)—cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—, both sexes. SPERMATORRHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies. (Send stamp for pamphlet.) FEMALE PILLS—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular to Married Ladies—something new and important. Direct letters, "Dr. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill."

Dr. Townsend,

166 South Clark-st., the popular and well-known Physician and Specialist, treats all Private and Sexual Diseases. Those suffering from Seminal Weakness, in its worst stages, loss of power of the sexual organs from age or impropriety, and Syphilis, entailed or hereditary, are guaranteed a quick and permanent cure. All Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Consultation free. P. O. Box 68.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael, at 213 East Madison-st., up-stairs. He guides all who are unsuccessful in life to eminence, wealth and happiness. Consultation fee $1. Send four 3-cent stamps for his "Guide to Health and Long Life." His circular about winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with it.

Private Consultations.

Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. DR. L. SANGER, 90 Monroe-st. Female Remedies are certain in all cases. Free Lecture and Circular for the Married, sent to any address for 10 cents. NERVINE PILLS, a sure cure for victims of self-abuse. $1 per box by mail. Enclose stamp, and address P. O. Box 928, Chicago.

Dr. Bowell,

167 and 169 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases, of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Dr. Whitmore,

165 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill., devotes his entire time and attention to the treatment of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness. Years of close application to his specialty, and the experience he has had, make him one of the most successful physicians in the city for private and chronic diseases. Correspondence strictly confidential. Send two 3-cent stamps for exposition. Cures effected or no fee required.

Special Notices.

Pulse Irregular.

Pain in the right side, sense of weariness and exhaustion, no appetite, out of spirits, brain muddled, troubled sleep. What does all this mean? It means biliousness. Arrest the mischief by an immediate resort to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In three days they will make you, as the saying is, "a new man."

Violent Shocks

Are often received by our physical system from the changes in the temperature at this season, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, low, nervous fever, fever and ague, &c. The most potent remedy is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

Tobacco Antidote.

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote,

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL

[illegible]

Katalysine Water.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

Its Wonderful Cures and Curative Powers.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

[illegible]

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

[illegible]

Watches.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION $15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20

[illegible]

London Dock Gin.

1778. BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,

[illegible]

Medical.

To Physicians

NEW YORK, August 17, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF

COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU

The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation. Upon inspection it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in pharmacopoeia, nor is it a syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Memory, Wakefulness, HORROR OF DISEASE, OR FOREBODINGS OF EVIL;

IN FACT

Universal Lassitude,

PROSTRATION,

And inability to enter into the Enjoyments of Society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in

Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus,

And all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE

GREAT DIURETIC.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Medical.

A TALK ABOUT TONICS.

The Philosophy of Common Sense.

More than a quarter of a century ago, Majendie, the great French physiologist and chemist, declared that up to that time the practice of medicine had been, for the most part, mere guess work. According to that fearless, outspoken philosopher, the medical profession had been groping after the truth for two thousand years and had not yet found it. He had been more successful, he said, in treating disease with colored water, labelled with the names of the violent depleting medicines used by the Faculty as specifics, than when he administered the medicines themselves. In the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital of Paris, he dosed a certain number of patients with salivants, soporifics, emetics, powerful cathartics, &c., in conformity with the rules laid down by the leading medical authorities. From the same number of patients, afflicted with the like complaints, he withheld all these so-called remedies. The result was that the percentage of deaths among the invalids who were physicked secundum artem was much larger than among those who were left almost entirely to Nature. This fact he has placed on record in one of his admirable lectures, and the inference he draws from it is, that what is called regular treatment by the graduates of the profession, is not based upon sound principles, but, to a great extent, experimental and empirical.

The faculty at first stood aghast at this bold innovation on their time-honored system of dosing with the disorders of mankind. His demonstration proved too strong for bigotry and prejudice, and many of the most distinguished physicians of the day took sides with the strong-minded and observant man of science. From that hour to this common sense has been continually gaining ground in the ranks of the profession, and a great and salutary revolution has been effected in the management of all human diseases.

Majendie and his fellow-reformers believed that as sickness weakened the animal powers of the sufferers and depressed their mental energies, and these were the natural combatants of disease, it was something worse than lunacy to break them down utterly with drastic purgatives and other paralyzing drugs. They held that where purgation was necessary it should be mild in its character and that the strength of the patient should be sustained while the system was being cleansed and purified by gentle evacuants. They were strong advocates of Tonic Treatment, and Majendie, in his celebrated preparation of Quinine, gave to the world a more effective invigorant than any of that time in use.

But experience afterward proved, and the fact is now generally admitted, that Quinine, although a potent tonic, is a very dangerous one. It affects the brain and nervous system disastrously, and, like mercury, produces mortification of the bones. It was given wholesale to our soldiers during the war as a remedy for malarious fevers, and thousands of invalid veterans can sorrowfully testify to the sad consequences it has entailed upon their frames and their constitutions. In fact it is one of those equivocal medicines which, in relieving an acute disease, generally lay the foundation of some chronic infirmity.

Great mistakes are made in the use of astringents. Cases which require a powerful tonic always require something else. If the stomach is weak and disordered, the blood is sure to be more or less impure, the bowels more or less disordered, the liver in an unhealthy condition, and the nerves unstrung. When that ruling organ, which feeds and sustains the rest, is diseased, it infects, to a certain degree, all the others and it is useless to pour astringents or diffusive stimulants into the stomach unaccompanied with medicaments that will remedy the mischief produced by indigestion among the auxiliary and dependent organs. A preparation containing in due proportion the properties of a Tonic and an Alterative, is what is needed to effect a cure. In Majendie's day no such preparation existed; but it exists now, and happily for mankind, its immense value as a medicinal agent is becoming more widely known and thoroughly appreciated, both by the profession and people at large, with every passing year. The reader who has accompanied us thus far in our remarks on the progress of rational ideas in medical science, will not need to be told that this grand combination of restorative elements is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

It is not the object of this article to boast of the popularity of the preparation, but to set forth, as matters of general interest, the grounds upon which that popularity is based. The mere circumstance that it has a larger sale than any other advertised medicine on the American Continent, however satisfactory to the proprietors in a pecuniary point of view is only prima facie evidence of its superiority. Such testimony in its favor is, to be sure, tolerably significant, inasmuch as that which is not valuable is seldom valued, and Hostetter's Bitters has been steadily and rapidly increasing in celebrity for twenty years; but it is here proposed to show why it has thus succeeded—why it stands foremost among the proprietary medicines of the age—what it is, and what it is doing for those who are wise enough to resort to it.

What is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters? It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative. Let us see what properties are included in these terms. As a tonic its office is to strengthen the digestive organs and, through them the nervous system. As an alterative its province is to change the condition of the vitiated fluids, to regulate the action of the secretive and discharging organs, and to alter back to a state of health and vigor every portion of the system that has been disturbed by disease. In other words, its mission is to cure dyspepsia and every phase of indigestion, to render the excretions free and natural, to promote a regular flow of bile, to purify the blood and to relieve the depression of spirits consequent upon physical irregularities.

Can any other preparation be named that is as comprehensive in its operations—that produces, simultaneously, these effects? It is believed not. That it does produce them can be readily ascertained by all who choose to read the proofs submitted to the public through the press.

To understand what it has done and what it is doing, all that is necessary is to read the testimony of the eminent citizens who bear witness to its effect upon themselves. They include individuals of established character in literature, art, science, and all the callings, occupations and professions in civilized life. But there is even an easier method than this, to learn its value, viz: By asking those who have tried it what it has done for them. Among the millions who have tested the restorative properties of the bitters, every reader of this article must at least number three or four acquaintances, or friends. Hear what they have to say, and act accordingly.

PRUDENTIAL MEDICATION.

On the same principle that it is better to prevent a robbery than to punish the thief, it is the part of wisdom to prevent sickness, if possible, and thereby obviate the trouble of curing it. It is well known that the system may be fortified against many active poisons. The fierce and brutal Cesar Borgia, who lived in continual fear of a violent death, succeeded in rendering himself invulnerable to most of the deadly drugs of his day. A large proportion of the disorders to which the human family is subject may fairly be attributed to poisonous elements in the air we breathe and the water we drink, and, to sudden changes of temperature. Can we not protect ourselves against the effects of these noxious influences by an antidote taken in advance? It is claimed that this is possible, and that the antidote is Hostetter's Bitters. The experiment has been extensively tried by persons residing in malarious districts, and in regions unprovided with that inestimable blessing, pure and wholesome water, and it is now generally conceded that the use of this purely vegetable stomachic and invigorant is the best possible protection against the epidemic and endemic diseases with which such tracts of country are infested. It is of little consequence how the antidotal effect is produced. Whether it is due to some counteracting principle infused into the blood by the antiseptic components of the medicine, or whether it arises from a reinforcement of the vital powers, is a subject which it is not necessary to discuss. The fact exists, that individuals using the bitters as a protection, are exempted from malarious disorders, such as fever and ague and bilious remittents. The unhealthy portions of the Southern and Southwestern States have been carefully canvassed with a view to obtain the exact truth as regards this important matter, and it has been found that the swamp fevers, and other diseases of miasmatic origin, which make such havoc among the population, at certain seasons, seldom or never attack the prudent settlers who fortify themselves by the regular use of this agreeable antidote. Similar statistical evidence is furnished from California, Oregon, and all the new Territories, and also from South America and the West Indies.

Inquiries have also been instituted in the large manufacturing towns and cities of the Northern and Middle States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the preparation is as potent in preventing the disorders generated by the foul air of crowded factories and workshops, as in warding off the periodical and other diseases prevalent on new soils. The results, we are glad to say, have been entirely satisfactory. It is ascertained that factory hands and workmen employed in large establishments of every class, are extensively using the Bitters as a protective and strengthening agent. They say that it gives them vigor, improves their appetites, and seems to prevent the deteriorated air they are compelled to breathe during their hours of labor from undermining their health and depressing their spirits.

These statements are given to the public from authentic sources. They may be relied on, and are presented as valuable data for the guidance of all who desire to preserve the inestimable blessing of health under untoward circumstances. It is hoped, especially, that they will have due weight with all who have been foolish enough to resort to unmedicated stimulants as a supposed means of keeping malarious diseases at bay, and recruiting the physical stamina. A diffusive stimulant is only useful as a vehicle of medication; that is to say, as a means of giving full and proper effect to the medicinal substances with which it is impregnated, and to do this it must be absolutely pure. The stimulant used in the Bitters is so, and the vegetable ingredients which give it its medicinal value are the concentrated juices and extracts of the best selection of herbs, roots, etc., ever incorporated in one preparation.

THE FALL OF THE YEAR

is always a period of peril, and especially so to persons of feeble constitution. Much of the vital strength of the system is, so to speak, pumped out of it during the summer months. September brings with it cold, heavy dews, and the difference between the temperature of the nights and days is very great, both in the month and in October. Hence the season we are now entering upon is always more or less a season of epidemics—particularly those of a remittent or intermittent character. A torpor, the result of exhaustion, is apt to seize upon the secretive organs in the fall, and and the whole system needs waking up, reinforcing, and putting, as it were, on guard duty, in order to resist the insidious poisons generated by decaying vegetable matter and exhaled in the clouds of vapor which rise from the earth during the autumn months. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cholera morbus, fever and ague, and remittent fever are among the prevalent complaints of September, October and November. Let it be borne in mind that it is much easier to prevent these maladies than to remove them, and that discretion, under such circumstances, is the better part of valor. The strongest are not so impervious to unhealthy influences as they suppose themselves to be, while the weak are much more susceptible to them than they are willing to believe. To neither the strong nor the weak can the genial Tonic and Alterative referred to in this column, by any possibility do harm. It is for the reader to judge whether at a period of the year proverbially unhealthy, it is not best to be on the safe side. The past summer has been one of the hottest known for many years. It told severely upon thousands, and in the absence of a prudent resort to the means of reinvigoration now, the debilitated have no right to expect to pass unscathed through the present trying season.

Dyspepsia and all the forms of indigestion are invariably more troublesome in the Fall than in the Summer, and at no time of the year are the stomach and liver so much in need of toning and regulating as in September and October. A word to the wise is sufficient. This article, however, has been written in the interest of the invalid, and it is hoped they will profit by it.

Medical.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS!

A Few Selections from a Mass of Testimony Now on File!!

NEWARK, Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: My wife having received so much benefit from the use of your Bitters, I deem it my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a severe attack of Dysentery or Bloody Flux, which became chronic, and continued for the above period of time, baffling the most skilful physicians in the county. We finally became discouraged, and gave up all hope of her recovery, when by accident my attention was called to your most valuable Bitters by Messrs. Collins & Pearson, Druggists, handing me one of your almanacs. Finding them recommended for Bloody Flux, I bought one bottle and commenced giving according to directions; and before one-third of the bottle had been taken she was entirely cured, and enjoys perfectly good health at this time. Most respectfully yours,

W. D. NUTTER.

BRANCHVILLE, Ala., March 11, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

DEAR SIRS: I am hardly able to express my gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the use of your Stomach Bitters. I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I have suffered no little. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became melancholy and unhappy; my constitution was much broken down by using mercury. Accidentally meeting with one of your almanacs, it induced me to procure a few bottles of your Bitters, which afforded me very great relief; and it is my sincere opinion that they will soon effect a permanent cure. I was pronounced incurable, and my recovery through your Bitters will be little short of a miracle. My neighbors express surprise at seeing me so much improved in health, and look upon my recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully yours, ROBERT F. NEWTON, P. M.

CHENOA, Ill., Oct. 25, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: We have sold your Bitters for 16 years, have found it to give universal satisfaction. We sell more of it than of any other Bitters, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Yours respectfully, MILLER & BOSTOCK.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, July 19, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have been afflicted with Scrofulous and Bilious Complaints for a long time, and physicians could give me no relief. By the advice of your agent purchased a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, and, strange to say, one bottle cured me entirely. I would recommend it to all who are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours, SALMON AELEN.

SALEM, Ohio, May 1, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have prescribed your Bitters in a great number of cases of Dyspepsia, and as a tonic in cases of general debility, and have found it to answer the most sanguine expectations.

Respectfully, S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.,

Formerly Physician to the Cincinnati Marine Hospital; Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, etc.

P. S. I send you the above voluntarily, and you may use it as you desire.

SPRAKER'S BASIN, July 19, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: For the past two years I have been afflicted with Chronic Disease and weak stomach, have tried a great many medicines, but have received no benefit. I was at last advised to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters, and to my great astonishment it has entirely relieved me. I have recommended it to others, and it has always given perfect satisfaction.

JOEL O'BRIEN.

The above writer is personally known to me, and can vouch for the correctness of his statement.

HENRY COHEN,

Postmaster Spraker's Basin.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., April 22, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: About the 18th of December last I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, which dilapidated my frame so much that I was reduced to a mere skeleton. I was recommended by my cousin, J. J. Baker, to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I did so, and must confess that I experienced the happiest results. I am now in good health, and attribute it entirely to your Genuine Bitters.

Very truly yours, JOHN DAVIS, Jr.

KENTON, Hardin Co., Ohio, March 1.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I have been using your bitters for the last ten or twelve years, and confidently say they are all you recommend them to be. So necessary have I found them to my health that I cannot do without them.

Yours respectfully, LEWIS A. MILLER.

TURNER, Androscoggin Co., Me., Feb. 12, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: I lost my health in the army; am a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and other complaints. I have commenced taking your Bitters and fully believe they have done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before.

Yours respectfully, B. J. HOOD.

WEST BADEN, Orange Co., Ind., Jan. 18, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

SIRS: I have suffered very much within the last two years from Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and hereby solemnly declare that your Stomach Bitters gave me entire relief from this monster disease, which has been preying upon the very foundation of life itself. This, too, was the work of only one bottle. I can conscientiously recommend them to all similarly afflicted. The Bitters not only corrected the acidity of the stomach, thus eradicating the disease, but also corrected the acidity of my disposition. You are at liberty to use this, if you choose, by way of inducing others, who may suffer, to procure the means of relief.

In conclusion, I feel truly grateful to you for the benefit received, and thankful to Almighty God for placing within the reach of suffering humanity the means of cure from such like ills.

Yours, gratefully,

CORNELIUS H. McDONALD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1868.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: I have sold your Bitters for the past ten years, part of the time in a malarious district of Mississippi. Have used them myself as a protective and cure of chills; and I have known many others to do so with perfect satisfaction. I take great pleasure in recommending HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to the public.

Very respectfully, A. G. PARKER,

Of Parker & Yorston, corner Central-av. and Court-street.

HELENA, Montana Territory, July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTS: We have sold your Bitters for three years in this Territory, and can truly say it is one of our most popular and valuable remedies. There is no one preparation that has a larger sale, or that gives more general satisfaction in this locality.

Yours, etc., PARCHEN & PAYNTER,

Druggists.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana Ter., July 14, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.

GENTS: I have been severely afflicted with Heartburn and Dyspepsia, and have tried almost all remedies, but without avail. Finally, I was recommended to try your Stomach Bitters. I did so, and, after using a few bottles, was entirely restored to health. I now weigh 180 pounds.

I still continue to take your Bitters, and would not be without them. I consider them the only efficacious remedy of their kind in the market. When taken as directed, they will always prove a sovereign remedy to those afflicted with Dyspepsia or diseases of a like nature.

Respectfully yours, M. MARX.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

GENTS: Having been personally acquainted with Dr. Hostetter, and having used your BITTERS with unparalleled success during a practice of many years I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to such a valuable tonic and stomachic as your world-renowned BITTERS. I recommend them, with all confidence, to those suffering from ailments of the stomach or any derangement of the system arising from that cause. Very respectfully,

F. H. ORENDORF, M. D.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 25, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTLEMEN: It gives me great pleasure to recommend your BITTERS to all invalids who are suffering from DEBILITY or a DERANGED ACTION OF THE STOMACH, as well as those whose irregular or nervous systems sympathise with its derangements.

From my knowledge of its ingredients and preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best stomachics we have in use.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. HEINS, M. D.,

City Hospital Physician.

HELENA, Montana Ter., July 6, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

DEAR SIRS: We cheerfully bear testimony to the popularity and favor with which your STOMACH BITTERS are received in this Territory by all classes. The miners, especially, evince a decided preference for them over all others; and we unhesitatingly pronounce them to be the best, as well as the most salable BITTERS in the market.

Respectfully yours,

WEED & POPE, Druggists.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14, 1867.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

GENTS: Some five years ago I had the Dyspepsia so bad that scarcely anything would remain on my stomach. I tried many remedies without success. Finally, my family physician recommended me to try your BITTERS. I commenced using them, and at once began to improve. In six months I was perfectly restored to health, and could eat anything I desired. I have used your BITTERS ever since in my family, and would not be without them. My wife finds them very efficacious in allaying attacks of COLIC, ENTERIC DIARRHOEA, &c. I deem your BITTERS a valuable family medicine, and, as such, take pleasure in recommending them to my friends and the public.

Yours, &c., HARRY STEIN.

N. B.—The Genuine Bitters are sold in Bottles only. All persons who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel are impostors, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous counterfeit.

Prepared and Sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the world.

THE ELECTIONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible] Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

[illegible]—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

New Haven County—Guilford—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Derby—[illegible] Republican majority. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Meriden—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

East Haven—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Goshen—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

[illegible]—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Litchfield County, Conn.—Litchfield—Seymour, [illegible]; Grant, [illegible]. Vote of last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

New Haven County—Waterbury—Democratic vote, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible]. Vote last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Middlebury—Republican vote, [illegible]; Democratic, [illegible]. Vote last year, Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

[illegible]—Seymour, [illegible]; Grant, [illegible]. Vote last year—Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

[illegible] gives [illegible] majority for Grant. Last year Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Seymour—Democratic vote, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible]. Last year—Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

New London County—Lyme, Grant's majority [illegible]. Vote last year—Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Middlesex County—Old Saybrook, Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Last year—Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 3.—Hartford County complete—Grant [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Republican majority, [illegible], and a gain over last spring of [illegible].

The gains in New Haven County will be much [illegible]. They estimate a majority of between [illegible] and [illegible] for Grant.

FAIRHAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—A serious affray occurred in Fairfield to-day because a German named [illegible] Rauh rode to the polls in a Democratic committee's wagon and then voted for Grant. He was attacked by over fifty roughs and, in self defence, stabbed Wash Turney twice in the [illegible], inflicting serious wounds, and a fellow named Bright, over the eye. Rauh was knocked down with stones, but escaped without serious injury. The fight was furious, many roughs being knocked down by the political friends of the German.

HARTFORD, Ct., Nov. 3.—Returns to hand show that the Republicans have carried Connecticut by [illegible] or [illegible] majority.

A special despatch to the *Commercial Advertiser*, from Hartford, says returns from this city and State thus far indicate that Grant will carry Connecticut by fully 1,[illegible] majority.

HARTFORD, Nov. 3.—Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain of [illegible]. The Republicans [illegible]

[illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible]; Warfield (Assembly), [illegible]

Waukesha County—Pewaukee—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; First District—Paine, [illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible]; for Assembly, Hurlbut, [illegible] majority.

Lincoln County—[illegible]—Grant, [illegible] majority.

Monroe County—Greenfield—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible].

Sauk County—Spring Green—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Cobb, [illegible]; Pasamore, [illegible].

Ripon—town and city—Grant, [illegible] majority; Frisbie, [illegible] majority. Bottom (Republican) is elected to the Assembly from Dodge County.

Burnett—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Democratic gain of [illegible]. Frisbie (Republican) is elected to the Senate, and Stewart (Republican) to the Assembly, by the same vote.

Racine City—[illegible] majority for Paine.

Crawford County—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Cobb, [illegible]; Passmore, [illegible]; Carlisle, [illegible]; Fay, [illegible].

Grant County—[illegible]—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Cobb, [illegible]; Passmore, [illegible]—a Democratic gain of [illegible] on last year's vote.

Dodge County—Democratic, [illegible]; Republican, [illegible].

Walworth County—Troy—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Paine, [illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible].

Waupun—Seymour, [illegible]; Grant, [illegible]; North Ward, Waupun—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Frisbie, [illegible]; Eldridge, [illegible]; South Ward—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Frisbie, [illegible]; Eldridge, [illegible].

Town of Chester—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible].

Dane County. Town of Middletown—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Hopkins, [illegible]; Wileman, [illegible].

Waushara [illegible]—Grant, [illegible].

Summit—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Paine, [illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible].

Rock County. Town of Janesville—[illegible] Republican; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible].

Iowa County, Pulaski—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Cobb, [illegible]; Passmore, [illegible]; Brainard (Democrat) is elected to the Assembly; Ross (Democrat) is elected to the Senate.

Berlin City—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Sawyer, [illegible]; Vilas, [illegible]; Republican majority, [illegible].

Madison City—Fourth Ward—Grant [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. First Ward—Seymour, [illegible].

Door County—Dawson—Democratic majority, [illegible].

Spring Prairie—[illegible] Republican majority.

Dover, Racine County—[illegible] Democratic majority.

Delavan—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Grant's majority, [illegible]. Paine, for Congress, [illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible]; Republican loss about [illegible]; Paine's majority, [illegible].

Clinton—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Republican majority, [illegible].

Sharon, Walworth County—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]; Paine, [illegible]; Mitchell, [illegible]; Paine's majority, [illegible], and Grant's, [illegible].

[illegible]—Paine's majority, [illegible]; Republican gain over 1866, [illegible].

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Returns from some wards were erroneously reported. The city only gives Mitchell [illegible] majority. Paine is elected by from 1,[illegible] to 1,[illegible] majority, sure. The State will go at least 15,000 majority for Grant and the Republicans here are wild with joy, and are parading the streets, singing John Brown.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The city of Milwaukee gives Seymour about [illegible] majority. The vote in [illegible]

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

MAINE.

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

WEST VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

NEBRASKA.

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

MARYLAND.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

The Republican State ticket runs about [illegible] votes behind the vote for President.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Kan.—First Ward—Democratic majority, [illegible]; Democratic loss, [illegible].

Second Ward—Republican majority, [illegible]; Republican loss, [illegible].

Third Ward—Republican majority, [illegible]; Republican gain, [illegible].

Fourth Ward—Democratic majority, [illegible]; loss, [illegible], as compared with 1866.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3.—Montgomery County gave 4,[illegible] Republican majority, but the State is probably carried by the Conservatives.

MOBILE, Nov. 3.—Indications so far show that Alabama has gone for Seymour and Blair by a small majority. It is impossible at this time to tell the result.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 3.—Complete returns for Mobile show [illegible] majority for Seymour. The county gives about 1,[illegible] majority. The best authorities give the State to Seymour by a small majority.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—Returns from Arkansas are meagre owing to the few telegraph offices.

Pine Bluff—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible].

Augusta—Seymour's majority [illegible].

Duvall's Bluffs—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible].

Helena township gives Grant 1,[illegible] majority.

Batesville—Seymour [illegible] majority.

Jacksonport—Seymour [illegible] majority.

Desarc—Grant, [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible].

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 3.—The election was one of the quietest ever known here. Partial returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by a reduced majority. The State is conceded for Grant, but the Democrats claim two Congressmen.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3.—The city has gone largely Republican in the First Congressional District. A Conservative is elected.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 3.—Returns from the entire State, except four towns, give Grant [illegible]; Seymour, [illegible]. Further returns will make Grant's majority about [illegible]. Thos. A. Jencks and Nathan F. Dixon are re-elected to Congress by large majorities.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city, Nov. 3, at [illegible] Margaret., Miss Caroline S. Smith, aged [illegible].

Funeral Nov. 4, at half past 11 a. m.

FAXON—In this city, Nov. 3, at the residence of F. B. [illegible], [illegible] Wabash-av., [illegible] G. L. Faxon, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at above place on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

NOTTINGHAM—In this city, Nov. 3, of fever, Mary Louise, youngest daughter of Jerry and Lucy Nottingham, aged [illegible] months.

Funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., from residence, [illegible] Wabash-av. Friends of the family invited.

[illegible]—Of pulmonary consumption, Nov. 3, Mr. James [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, [illegible] Quincy-st., on Thursday, Nov. 5, at [illegible] o'clock a. m.

☞ Keokuk papers please copy.

McGURN—At Mercy Hospital, Nov. 3, of consumption, William McGurn, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will leave Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 1:30 this afternoon for Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

Don't Forget. Comical adventures. Laughable mishaps. Wonderful tricks. Beautiful scenes.

HUMPTY DUMPTY

Don't Forget. Last opportunities. You may never look upon the like again.

LAST MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at ¼ to 8

LAST TEN NIGHTS.

A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Which must be withdrawn on the 14th of November.

☞ Secure your seats and witness the inspired work of the immortal Shakespeare produced in a manner never equalled in America. Its beauties a universal theme. Praised of every tongue.

Remember, every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager.

This Wednesday Evening, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, and also at the Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, Wilkie Collins'

MOONSTONE.

With Superb Scenery and Appointments.

To conclude with

THE HORSE RAILROAD.

In preparation, THE LANCASHIRE LASS, purchased by Mr. Aiken from the author.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

FIRST SEASON, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 9.

THE RICHINGS

Grand English Opera.

MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD ... Directress.

MONDAY (Opening Night) .... MARTHA.

TUESDAY .... THE CZAR AND ZIMMERMAN.

WEDNESDAY .... CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY.

THURSDAY .... FRA DIAVOLO.

FRIDAY (Benefit Mrs. Bernard) .... NORMA.

Saturday .... BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NO OPERA REPEATED.

Sale of reserved seats will commence on Thursday morning, Nov. 5.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1.50. Gallery, 50 cents.

GRAND SOCIAL BALL

At CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL on THURSDAY, November 5th.

NEVIN'S FULL BAND.

Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies.

Auction Sales.

TENTH

TRADE SALE.

We shall offer

AT AUCTION,

ON

Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 9½ o'clock, prompt,

1,000 CASES CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT OUR LARGE

SALESROOM, 18 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Two doors from Richmond House.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

[illegible]

200 DOZEN BUCK GLOVES AND [illegible] MERINO AND COTTON HOSE,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WOOLLENS, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY W. D. LANGLEY,

192 Lots in Snowdondale.

Auction Sale of South Side Lots,

[illegible]

No. 176 South Clark-st.,

[illegible]

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

BY CHILDS BROS.

AT AUCTION.

Dry and Woollen Goods, Piece Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses

TO RENT—No. 331 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick basement house, nearly new, newly painted, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, good neighborhood, convenient to street cars. Rent very reasonable. Inquire at [illegible] Huron-st.

TO RENT—Cottage house, No. 230 Park-av. Contains 8 rooms, hydrant and gas, with fixtures in same. All in good order. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, No. [illegible] West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Six rooms and two closets, on second floor, with wood-room, and water on same floor, at [illegible] North Jefferson-st. Price $[illegible] per month. Apply to STEVENS & BARKER, [illegible] Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—A one and a half story cottage on West Monroe-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Price $[illegible] per month to a good tenant. Inquire at [illegible] West Randolph-st., or at [illegible] West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Cottage and furniture on the West Side. Inquire at [illegible] West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—The entire upper floor of building on northwest corner of State and Monroe-sts. All to one good party. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room 5, Otis Block.

TO RENT—A new cottage of four rooms, rent $[illegible] per month; one of six, rent $[illegible] per month. Inquire at [illegible] South Clark-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—No. 266 West Randolph-st., a good sized dwelling house. Apply to J. F. LEWIS, No. 9 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A handsomely furnished parlor and bed room, to one or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Apply at [illegible] West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Furnished, a neat cottage of 6 rooms, with pantry and entry, water in kitchen, one block from street cars. Rent $[illegible] per month. Inquire at [illegible] North Wells-st., for 3 days.

TO RENT—A furnished house, marble front, four stories high, on Wabash-av., within a few minutes' walk from Lake-st. Filled with first-class boarders. Address W T C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—361 Carroll-st. Cottage, $30.

[illegible] South Morgan-st., new two-story house of 11 rooms, and modern improvements.

[illegible] Warren-st., two-story frame house, all modern improvements, 10 rooms.

[illegible] West Monroe-st., brick house of 11 rooms, and barn; all modern improvements, etc.

[illegible] West Monroe-st., near corner of Lincoln, brick house of 14 rooms, all modern improvements.

[illegible] Honore-st., near Ashley-av., between Adams and Jackson-sts., new brick house of 11 rooms, water, bath-room and gas. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—New two-story house corner of Nineteenth and Burnside-sts., 7 rooms, water, etc. Rent $[illegible] per month. COOPER & PACKARD, [illegible] Randolph-st.

TO RENT—No. 104 Adams-st., one block from Post Office. Has 10 rooms, water, gas, bath-room, etc. Rent $[illegible] per month to a responsible tenant or one furnishing good security. COOPER & PACKARD, [illegible] Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Three new first-class stone front houses of 12 rooms each, on West Washington-st., between Paulina and Page-sts., all modern improvements, range and furnace, will rent for three years. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate and House Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Two tenement houses of four rooms each, cistern, wood-houses, etc., within half a mile of the Court House, at $[illegible] per month to such as can give first-class reference, and prepay the rent until the first of May. [illegible] Huron-st., N. D.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—One or more rooms to a gentleman and lady. Board for lady only. Address Mrs. E. B. BENNETT, Post Office, Chicago.

TO RENT—Three suites of front rooms in the new first-class brick house, [illegible] and [illegible] Van Buren-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Also, some furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—North Side—134 Sigel-st., rear part of house, three rooms, pantry, closet. Rooms not connected with the other part. $[illegible] per month. Inquire at [illegible] South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A large furnished or unfurnished front room, with closet. Rent moderate to gentlemen who will be permanent. Apply at [illegible] Third-av.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms at 19 Quincy-st. (near State) five minutes' walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—With or without board, two or three good rooms, in a private residence on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. Terms low. References required. Call at [illegible] Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A nice front room, furnished and cared for. Would board two first-class morning paper printers. No "rats" need apply. Address "[illegible]," Tribune office.

TO RENT—At 214 West Madison-st., three rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with water, yard, and use of basement.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms, unfurnished, with board, [illegible] West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished or unfurnished. Terms very moderate. Apply at [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO RENT—To two young men, two unfurnished front rooms and closets on second floor of house No. 169 Fourth-av. Apply after 2 p. m. Best of reference required.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—The building now in process of erection on the northeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts., being four stories in height, exclusive of basements and sub-cellar, and having a frontage of [illegible] feet on Madison-st., directly opposite the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Chicago & St. Louis passenger depot, and [illegible] feet on Canal-st. The building is very suitable for a private hotel, and will be divided and finished in the upper stories as desired by the tenant. Plans of the building can be seen at the office of A. Bauer & Co., architects, Commercial Building, La Salle-st., and further information can be obtained from ALEXANDER MARSH, northeast corner Van Buren and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—By Higgins & Barnet, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] La Salle-st., Mercantile Building, Room [illegible], large basement office with vault, very cheap if taken immediately, only $[illegible] per month; offices opposite Board of Trade. Also, store on West Madison-st., house on Warren-av., two-story and basement; [illegible], between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., on Prairie-av.

TO RENT—The second and third floors in the marble front store at [illegible] and [illegible] Randolph-st. Apply to FARGO, FALES & CO.

TO RENT—Very desirable offices and rooms in the new rear building, on the 2d, 3d and 4th floors, entrance Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Washington-st. Also two store rooms and basement s on the alley. Apply to G. A. HUNT, [illegible] Clark-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—With lease of land—mill property. Lately used as a planing mill and box factory. Machinery in building consists of 2 boilers, steam engine, shafting, &c. All in running order. Situated at No. [illegible] Canal-st., running through to Ireland-st. For terms, address W, [illegible] Lake-st.

TO RENT—New stores, with six dwelling rooms overhead. Gas, water and sewer, on West Lake-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. L. H. ROBINSON, Room [illegible] Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Good stabling room for 3 horses, room for carriage, with water in stable and loft for hay, in rear of No. [illegible] State-st., near Eighteenth-st. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—Two floors, 20x80, in the new building, [illegible] Franklin-st., near Randolph, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

TO RENT—Until first of May, 200 feet of dock on the river, suitable for a coal or wood yard. Inquire of F. WALKER, Commission Merchant, corner of Harrison and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A partly furnished office, on second floor. Rent cheap. Possession given immediately. Inquire of CHARLES SILL, [illegible] Clark-st., Room [illegible].

TO RENT—A splendid suite of offices in building on northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. Rent low. Apply at Room [illegible] Opera House.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the lease and furniture of a public house centrally situated in the South division of the city. Inquire at [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A fine stock of drugs, fancy articles, &c., with store fixtures, in a city within [illegible]

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

To Lease.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

Th[illegible]

VOL XXII.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns from the Several States.

Oregon Claimed by the Republicans.

Account of the Many Election Frauds Practised in New York.

Hoffman's Election to be Contested.

Electoral Vote of the United States.

Whole number, [illegible]; necessary to a choice, [illegible].

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

There is great indignation among Republicans at the result of the election in this State, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]

DELAWARE.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

GEORGIA.

[illegible]

ALABAMA.

[illegible]

LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

KENTUCKY.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

MARYLAND.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

[illegible]